

## *Why carry out this study?*

- There is increased prevalence of urinary tract infections by ciprofloxacin-resistant enterobacteria.
- The in vitro activity of oral cephalosporins was tested against ciprofloxacin-resistant uropathogens.

## *What was learned from the study?*

- Against non- extended-spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamases (ESBL) producing *Escherichia coli*, cefprozil was more active than ciprofloxacin (93.7 vs 80.2% of isolates inhibited). This was not the case for cefixime (85.7% vs 80.2% of isolates inhibited).
- The activity of cefprozil and cefixime was limited against ESBL producing isolates.
- Both cefprozil and cefixime were active against isolates resistant to ciprofloxacin.

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